FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Miscellaneous Issue

LARGE WORLD FLAXSEED CROP.

The 1925-26 flaxseed crop in 11 countries, including Argentina, United States and Canada amounts to 113,650,000 bushels, an increase of 22 per cent over the 91,086,000 bushels produced by the same countries last year, according to preliminary estimates and forecasts. Russia is expected to have a crop equal to or larger than 1924. The heaviest increase in the 11 countries mentioned occurs in Argentina, which now reports a crop of 75,000,000 bushels against 45,084,000 bushels for 1924. The Canadian and United States crops are somewhat under the 1924 figures. See page 807.

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INCREASED WORLD HEMP PRODUCTION

The estimates of increased hemp production for Italy and Poland together with additional estimates of acreage and production for minor producing countries confirm previous indications of an increased world production aside from Russia for this year. See page 806.

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FOREIGN MARKET CONDITIONS

Exports of cotton excluding linters from the United States for October 1925 were larger than for any other month since February 1915. The demand for American raw cotton on the European Continent is unusually strong, particularly for short staple grades. Exports of cotton to the United Kingdom are in good volume and conditions in the British cotton spinning industries continue to show improvement although much of the American section is still on a short time basis. See page 814. Pork prices at present are touching high levels in Great Britain and Germany. Butter in European markets remains firm, with higher prices in the United States raising this market above Europe by the amount of the tariff.

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C R O P   P R O S P E C T S

WHEAT

Preliminary forecasts of the wheat crops of Argentina and Australia indicate a combined production somewhat below that of last season. Harvesting, however, will not be general for more than a month yet and there is a chance for further improvement or deterioration before the outturn is definitely determined. Detailed estimates of Argentine wheat and other grain crops and Australian wheat will be found in the summary grain tables below. A further statement of the distribution of the Argentine wheat crops is given on page 802.

Estimates of production of the various grain crops received up to November 18 are summarized below:

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 31 countries ...	2,628,568	2,923,746		11.2
Japan	25,406	29,542		16.3
Argentina	191,138	235,157		23.0
Australia	164,042	99,207	39.5	
Total, 34 countries ...	3,009,154	3,287,652		9.3
World total excluding Russia	3,091,000			
RYE				
Total, 23 countries ...	710,747	980,710		38.0
Argentina	1,457	3,937		170.2
Total 24 countries	712,204	984,647		38.3
Russia	728,000			
BARLEY				
Total, 30 countries ...	928,411	1,108,800		19.4
Japan	74,982	80,100		6.8
Argentina	6,981	12,401		77.6
Total, 32 countries ...	1,010,374	1,201,301		18.9
World total excluding Russia	1,202,000			
OATS				
Total, 29 countries ...	3,418,375	3,612,772		5.7
Argentina	53,456	82,673		54.7
Total, 30 countries ...	3,472,331	3,695,445		6.4
World total excluding Russia	3,702,000			
CORN				
Total, 10 countries ...	2,821,397	3,439,455		21.9
Java and Madura	54,710	61,138		11.7
Total, 11 countries ...	2,876,607	3,500,593		21.7

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

RICE

Present indications, based on incomplete reports on area and production and recent weather conditions, point to a world rice crop, exclusive of China, about equal to or possibly slightly larger than that of last year. It is impossible, however, to make a definite forecast until the first estimate of production is received from India as this country produces approximately 50 per cent of the world rice crop exclusive of China. A detailed statement is given on page 803.

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SUGAR

Willett and Gray's forecast of the world sugar production for the 1925-26 season places the total crop at 27,151,320 short tons (24,242,250 long tons) an increase of 2.8 per cent over their estimate of 26,420,307 short tons (23,589,560 long tons) for the season just ended. The total cane sugar crop amounts to 17,715,320 short tons as against 17,361,550 short tons last year while the beet sugar crop is placed at 9,436,000 short tons compared with their estimate of 9,058,757 short tons for the 1924-25 season. They call attention to the fact that at this early stage in the season forecasts for the coming crop are subject to revisions depending on conditions of growing and marketing during the first few months. The figures used for the European beet sugar crop are quoted from F. O. Licht. See page 812.

A slight increase is indicated in the Cuban crop which is forecast at 5,770,000 short tons (5,150,000 long tons) as compared with Guma-Mejer's final estimate of 5,741,090 short tons (5,125,970 long tons) which they quote for the 1924-25 crop. Decreases are reported both for Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. The Hawaiian crop is placed at 723,000 short tons as against 778,000 short tons, the Porto Rican crop at 616,000 short tons as compared with 660,000 short tons last year and the Philippine crop at 526,000 short tons compared with 651,000 short tons last year.

Weather conditions in Cuba continue more favorable with further rain reported in the provinces of Camaguey and Oriente according to a trade report dated November 6. Rain is needed in other provinces.

C R O P P R O S P E C T S, C O N T ' D.

Heavy rains during October have been very beneficial to the cane sugar crop of Porto Rico according to a letter from the Acting Agricultural Director of Porto Rico. He states that some authorities predict that the coming crop will be larger than the previous one.

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COTTON

The third official estimate for the Egyptian cotton crop places the total yield at 1,629,000 bales, of which 727,800 bales are Sakel, according to a cablegram received from the International Institute of Agriculture. The second estimate included 702,000 bales of Sakel. In Lower Egypt picking was general the last of October and the result was considered satisfactory in quality as well as in quantity.

In India dry weather has adversely affected the crop in the Central Provinces according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture.

In China reports from the Shanghai district continue to be satisfactory. The crop is 2 to 3 weeks early and the quality satisfactory according to Consul Jacobs. The yield of the Hankow district is expected to be normal although the quality is poor on account of drought, states Consul Huston at Hankow. Favorable reports continue to be received from Tientsen and the crop is equal in quantity to that of last year and better in quality states Consul Woodward.

Picking has commenced in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and a good yield is expected according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture. The American Cotton in all districts is reported to be healthy.

In Uganda the crop progress is good to excellent and early picking is expected, according to a radiogram from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Reports from Brazil are favorable. During the first ten days of October dry weather favored picking which was in progress from Maranhao to Bahia. The yield has been satisfactory in quantity, but quality was below normal in some areas. Irregular rains in Central and Southern Brazil favored growth and planting in Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, Goyaz and Sao Paulo.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

COTTON: Area and production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease from 1924-25	Increase over 1924-25
AREA	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent	Per cent
Regions previously reporting and unchanged a/	68,433	73,755		7.8
Uganda	584	617		5.6
Total above regions	69,017	74,372		7.8
Estimated world total	79,500			
PRODUCTION	1,000 bales	1,000 bales		
Regions previously reporting and unchanged b/	14,494	16,851		16.3
Egypt	1,471	1,629		10.7
Total above regions	15,965	18,480		15.7
Estimated world total	24,700			

a/ Includes Russia, Laguna and Lower California (Mexico), Gezira (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), Bulgaria, Italy, Oran district of Algeria, Chosen, Syria and India. b/ Includes Laguna and Lower California (Mexico), Bulgaria, Russia Chosen, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and the United States.

HENEQUEN

Total shipments of henequen from Progreso for the period January to October, inclusive, of this year amounted to 581,921 bales, which indicates that the crop may fall somewhat short of the 800,000 bales expected according to an early report of Vice Consul Vogenitz. It will be considerably larger than last year's crop, however. Last year total shipments to November 1 were 433,110 bales, and for the year 614,713 bales. Stocks on November 1, 1925, amounted to 75,629 bales. The weight of the bale varies from 300 to 500 pounds and averages about 375 pounds.

ABACA (MANILA HEMP)

The official report of abaca stamped and graded in the Philippines from January to October inclusive tends to bear out earlier reports of a shorter crop this year than last. The amount stamped through October this year amounted to only 996,718 bales compared with 1,258,139 bales in the same period of 1924. A bale weighs on an average about 270 pounds.

OLIVES

Although olive production in Spain, the most important olive producing country, is expected to be promising, less favorable conditions are reported for Italy, Greece and France. A more detailed statement is given on page 808.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

Cattle and Beef

HEAVY AUSTRALIAN BEEF EXPORTS: August 1925 exports of Australian beef increased 230 per cent over the same month of 1924, according to the Pastoral Review of the total exports, 63 per cent went to Great Britain. Shipments to the United Kingdom for the season July - June 1924-25, show an increase of 238 per cent over the preceding season. See page 818.

Hogs and Pork

INCREASED GERMAN SLAUGHTERINGS: At 36 points in Germany slaughterings of hogs for the first 9 months of 1925 show an increase of 22 per cent over the same months of 1924, and heavier increases over the two preceding years. Hog killings in September were heavier than for any other months in 1925 except March and April. Slaughterings of other animals also show heavy increases. See page 819.

GERMAN PORK PRICES RALLY: Prices of hogs at Berlin and lard at Hamburg recovered sharply during the week of November 18, according to W. A. Schoenfeld, Berlin representative of the Department of Agriculture. Lard reached the highest point since October 14. See page 823.

Sheep and Wool

SOVIET MAY INCREASE WOOL TEXTILE OUTPUT: The Soviet woolen industry expects to produce 29,299 short tons of woolen yarns, during the fiscal year 1925-26, according to the Russian Review of November 1, quoting the Board of Directors of the Central Industrial Department. The figure quoted represents an increase of 25.6 per cent over 1924-25. Some 62,000,000 yards or 30 per cent more of unfinished goods is also expected, as are 60,000,000 yards of finished goods, an increase of 28.3 per cent over 1924-25. Of the 50 factories which will operate during 1925-26, 15 will work on worsteds, 17 on fine woolens and 18 on coarse woolens. Sales for the whole industry, with the exception of the Leningrad plants, during 1925-26 are forecast at 59,422,000 yards as against 46,331,000 yards during 1924-25 representing increases of 28.2 per cent in quantity and 16.3 per cent in value.

ARGENTINE 1925 CLIP WILL EQUAL 1924: Commercial estimates of the wool clip for this year place it at 300,000 bales, approximately 280,000,000 pounds or about the same as last year according to Trade Commissioner Mace stationed at Buenos Aires. He adds, however, that a great number of traders expect this season's clip to slightly exceed that figure. The exportable surplus for the season October-September 1925-26 is expected to be 325,000 bales of wool. An estimate of production based on exports October-September 1924-25, stocks on hand on September 24 and estimated home consumption recently published in Foreign Crops and Markets placed the production for 1924 at 299,000,000 pounds compared with 342,000,000 the preceding year.

LIVESTOCK MEAT AND WOOL NEWS, CONT'D

BRITISH-AMERICAN WOOL GRADE AGREEMENT: The British Wool Federation and representatives of the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and American Wool Trade organizations have agreed upon the standardisation of average Bradford qualities and the American grades. According to the Wool Record and and Textile World of October 29, 1925 the Bradford Chamber of Commerce have signified their approval of the work done and samples of tops which could be made from the wool samples selected have also been prepared and dispatched to the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The qualities dealt with and the appropriate United States designations are as follows:

American	English	American	English
------	36's	3/8 Blood	56's
Braid	40's	$\frac{1}{2}$ Blood	(58's
			(60's
Common	44's		
Low $\frac{1}{4}$ Blood	46's		
$\frac{1}{4}$ Blood	(48's		(64's
	(50's	Fine	(70's
			(80's

The samples selected consist of average Bradford qualities of merino and crossbred wool, while the American samples represent the United States domestic wools.

WELLINGTON WOOL SALE, NOVEMBER 16: Although keen competition prevailed at the first wool sale at Wellington, New Zealand on November 16, prices were somewhat lower, according to a cable to the Department of Agriculture from Vice Consul Hudson. Ten thousand bales were offered, of which 94 per cent were wold. Although Bradford buyers were quiet, both Continental and American buying was active, the United States being interested chiefly in fine light. Prices ranged as follows: Merinos 32 - 40 cents; fine halfbred 32 - 40; medium halfbred 30 - 40; coarser halfbred 24 - 38; fine crossbred 22 - 36; medium crossbred 23 - 34; coarse crossbred 14 - 28; hoggets 24 - 38 cents.

FOREIGN BUTTER MARKETS ADVANCE LESS THAN NEW YORK

Butter quotations as of November 20 in Copenhagen and on continental and New Zealand supplies in London advanced slightly over the preceding week. Australian and Argentine in London were slightly lower. On November 19, 92 score in New York stood at 52 cents. On the same day Copenhagen at 44.7 cents was below New York by nearly the amount of the tariff. Southern Hemisphere shipments afloat on November 14 totaled some 26,000,000 pounds. See page 623 for foreign qoutations as cabled by American agricultural commissioners.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

BRITISH APPLE MARKET. - Apple prices at the Liverpool auction on November 18, while somewhat irregular, for the most part showed an upward tendency, compared with those prevailing on the previous Friday. Yellow Newtowns, both boxed and barreled, were in good demand, with good Virginia stock quoted at more than 50 per cent above last week. Yorks and Ben Davis, although in liberal supply, were in moderate to good demand, with Yorks ranging slightly higher. Supplies of boxed apples were generally light with demand active to brisk for the leading varieties. Prices were firm to slightly higher. Barreled Baldwins and Winesaps were generally lower. See page 822.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR LIVERPOOL: Liverpool and the territory to the north are depending upon American and Canadian shipments to meet their apple needs, according to Edwin Smith, fruit specialist in Europe for the Department of Agriculture. Southern England finds local supplies adequate, especially in dessert varieties. Growers have held back such grades somewhat, and show a growing interest in the possibilities presented by storing their product.

GERMAN APPLE GROWERS TRY BOXED PACK: Boxed German apples, packed by the Saxon Cooperative Apple Producers and Shippers Association, made their appearance on the Berlin and other German markets during the latter part of September, according to reports from Agricultural Commissioner W. A. Schoenfeld at Berlin. Outwardly the boxes were similar to our Pacific Coast pack. The face fruit was quite uniform in size, color and firmness, but the balance appeared to be "orchard run" fruit.

NORTHERN MEXICO NOW PRODUCING APPLES: The production of apples has become fairly important in a few localities in the State of Chihuahua, northern Mexico, according to Consul Thomas McEnelly, Chihuahua, Mexico. A colony of Mennonites near the town of San Antonio, who are the principal growers, during the past few months shipped 40 carloads or about 27,500 bushels. The apples are said to be of fine quality and find a ready market throughout northern Mexico, according to the Consul, and the present success may injure the market for American apples in that area.

BREMEN OFFERS OPPORTUNITIES FOR GRAPEFRUIT: A systematic campaign of advertising, if properly followed up, would bring immediate results in developing a market for grapefruit in Bremen, states Consul Leslie E. Reed, in a report received in the Department of Agriculture. It is now being sold in only two or three shops, but it arouses considerable interest whenever shown. Retail prices of grapefruit in Bremen at present are much too high for the fruit to command a wide distribution, ranging from 24 to 35 cents each. Importers are able, it is said, to secure sound fruit at from $3.50 to $4.75 per case.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D.

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CITRUS RETURNS SATISFACTORY IN ISLE OF PINES: The 1925 citrus crop in the Isle of Pines, while smaller than last year, was generally satisfactory, according to S. Talbot, Vice Consul at Nueva Gerona. Most of the grapefruit was shipped during the September quarter, running to 138,280 crates of which about 14,000 went to Great Britain. Prices paid in the United States ranged from $5.00 to $10.00 per crate. Similar prices were paid in Great Britain. Fruit sold on Nueva Gerova docks at from $2.75 to $3.50 per crate.

SPANISH ONION SHIPMENTS REACH PEAK: The peak of Spanish onion shipments apparently will have been passed with the arrivals in the United States during the week ending November 23, according to figures cabled to the Department of Agriculture by Consul Edwards in Valencia, Spain. Exports for the two weeks ending November 18 totaled 130,601 crates, and 44,320 cases, of which only 16,460 crates and 18,215 cases were shipped during the week of November 18, due to arrive in New York and Boston from November 26 to 29. Shipments during the week ending November 25 are expected to be only about 20,000 crates. Shipments to date total 137,152 cases and 686,513 crates.

ALMOND PROSPECTS: In Spain, the Bari crop, although practically a failure, approaches 100,000 bales of shelled nuts against the July figure of 70,000 bales, according to a report received in the Department of Agriculture from the Rome office of the Department of Commerce. The quality appears to be good. The Tarragona crop is 75 per cent below normal and of inferior quality, according to Consul Henry at Barcelona. In Tunisia the crop is lighter than expected, says Consul L. Smith at Tunis. The crop in Grand Canary is slightly above normal but is nearly two weeks late, according to Consul J. Greenup at Las Palmas.

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REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE

October 15 - November 15, 1925

Agricultural activity in the northern hemisphere during the past month has been directed to the completion of the seeding of winter cereals and the harvesting of late crops. In Europe, October was warm with considerable rainfall. Weather conditions were favorable to fall seedings but unfavorable for the beet and potato harvest. In Argentine the prospects for the growing grain crops seem to be unusually good. It is too early however, to give a satisfactory estimate of the yields. In Australia conditions have not been so favorable, and it appears certain that the wheat crop will be well below that of last season.

The Canadian wheat crop is now estimated at 422,000,000 bushels, an increase of 30,000,000 bushels over the preceding estimate. The total crop of 32 countries in the northern hemisphere, excluding Russia and China, now appears to be nearly 300,000,000 bushels above the crop of 1924 and only 70,000,000 bushels below that of 1923.

REVIEW OF WORLD AGRICULTURE, CONT'D.

There has been practically no change in the rye and oats situation during the period under review. Barley and corn estimates show some increase. The potato crop of Europe is good although harvest conditions have not been ideal.

Conditions of supply and demand continue unfavorable for heavy exports of American pork products. Prices in both England and Germany are relatively high but not high enough to attract American supplies in the usual volume. American Wiltshires were quoted at $23.89 per 100 pounds in October as compared with $29.13 for Danish sides. British imports of bacon were larger in October than in September by some 2,250,000 pounds, but the increase was entirely in Danish bacon, imports from the United States and Canada showing marked declines. Lard imports showed some increase in October but were still far below the imports of October 1924. Hog receipts in Great Britain and purchases in Ireland were heavier in October than in September. Hog prices at Berlin averaged $18.82 per 100 pounds for October against a September average of $19.41. Hog receipts at representative markets for October averaged 53,210 head weekly against 50,203 for September. Lard in tierces at Hamburg averaged $18.83 against $20.29 for September.

A recent survey of the sheep and wool situation indicates that while the long time trend in sheep production in most countries appears to be downward there is a decided upward swing in many countries from the depression of 1920-21. Flocks of these countries, however, are still considerably below the pre-war average of 219,400,000 head. Reported increases in breeding stock indicate a further increase next year. The estimates of wool production of seven countries producing more than one-half of the world's crop last year was 3 per cent greater than the 1923 clip and only 6 per cent below the pre-war average in the same countries.

On the whole, economic conditions in Europe appear better than a month ago. The successful outcome of the Locarno Conference has induced a feeling of optimism in business and industry. The good harvest in most European countries has resulted in lower prices for domestic foodstuffs in the cities. While this situation is not immediately encouraging from the standpoint of the American producer of the staple food products, it may result in a better demand for raw cotton, tobacco and for certain products such as fresh and preserved fruits which in Europe are considered as luxuries.

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RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Steadily improving agricultural and social conditions in the grain belt of southeastern Russia are reported by Mr. Harold Ware, President of the Reconstruction Farms, Inc., an organization engaged in the demonstration and teaching of modern American farming methods. Mr. Ware has returned directly to this country from the experiment farms conducted by his organization east of Stavropol. Living conditions of the peasants and methods of farming in this section, Mr. Ware states, are typical of those existing throughout the grain belt.

The outstanding Russian agricultural development, in Mr. Ware's opinion, is the movement which is slowly but steadily breaking up the larger agricultural villages and is placing small, cooperative groups of farmers or "artels" actually on the land which they cultivate. To appreciate the significance of this change one must consider that before the revolution the land was in the hands of wealthy estate owners and that only small belts of ground around the villages were allotted to the use of the peasants for gardens and grazing. The peasant had his home in the village but his work was on the estate of the proprietor whose acres stretched away for miles from the village. At the time of the revolution the estates were taken over by the government. Since then the process of breaking up large holdings into peasant allotments or of reserving, in some cases, for government purposes, has been under way.

The magnitude of the old estates and the long distances between villages has resulted in a very inefficient arrangement of peasant holdings from the standpoint of operation. The peasant, having no home on his newly acquired land, still lives in the village and must travel back and forth from village to farm, hauling his implements as well as water supply with him by horse, oxen or camel power. His holdings usually consist of several strips which may be separated by fifteen miles or more.

In the face of this situation the present very determined movement onto the land is readily understandable. The only delaying or limiting factors are the lack of capital and materials for buildings and the problem of water supply. There is a plentiful supply of artesian water at depths of several hundred to a thousand feet. The formation of small communities, which is taking place, will enable the groups to drill wells and purchase equipment cooperatively, thus solving one of the principal problems. The problem of building is taking care of itself gradually. All stages of structures from temporary shelters to more or less permanent mud houses are to be seen throughout the country.

The actual economic and social organization of the artels is of no little interest as a part of the whole movement. A group once organized secures the help of the agricultural bank and is in a position to buy farm machinery and equipment cooperatively. The land of the individual families

RUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL RECONSTRUCTION, CONT'D.

in the group which averages about fifty acres per family, is all lumped together and is farmed cooperatively. The proceeds of the harvest are divided, chiefly on the basis of days of labor performed with account taken of some other factors such as the amount of land held by each family. This amount varies with the size of the family, the government's allotment being about ten acres per person. With the operations of production the cooperative nature of the enterprise ends. Each farmer controls the marketing of his own crops and has his own livestock and garden to take care of as he chooses.

The latitude of Stavropol is approximately that of Boston but the temperature, rainfall and contour of the land are similar to the wheat counties of central Kansas. The winters are comparatively short while the summers are hot and the growing season long. Modern moisture conservation methods enable the growing of excellent grain crops in the normal year. During the past season, Mr. Ware states, the average wheat production by peasant farmers in the neighborhood of his concession was from 22 to 24 bushels per acre. Winter grains are the principal crops grown at present although many other crops thrive. Grapes and other small fruits are easily produced. Experiments during the past season indicate that early maturing cotton can be grown successfully with irrigation.

At present the agriculture of the Russian grain belt is primitive in methods. Modern machinery is scarce and the existing draught animals consisting of horses, oxen and camels are not very satisfactory. Grain is planted with small drills or by hand. It is harvested with the sickle and threshed by means of rollers drawn by horses. How rapid or how far reaching improvements resulting from the changed organization of agriculture may be, cannot be predicted with certainty. It seems logical to expect, however, that the greated independence and responsibility of the peasants, together with their improved opportunity for active cooperation will result in increased farm production. It may be predicted also that a higher standard of living will come about. The shortage of educational facilities, teachers, doctors and nurses is still one of the great handicaps, but the general trend of agricultural and economic conditions seems to be definitely upward.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP

The preliminary forecast of the Argentine wheat crop for 1925-26 is only 13,000,000 bushels below the bumper crop of 1923-24. Stocks of grain available for export and carryover in all positions in Argentina at the beginning of November were estimated at 27,000,000 bushels. Considering the export movement during recent months it does not seem likely that more than 12,000,000 bushels will be exported during November and December. This would leave 15,000,000 bushels of old wheat to be carried over into

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARGENTINE WHEAT CROP, CONT'D.

the new crop year on January 1, an amount sufficient to make up for the decrease in production as compared with the 1923-24 harvest and also to allow for an increase in seed requirements due to extension of the wheat acreage. The amount of wheat available for export and carryover during 1926 on the basis of the forecast given should be nearly the same as that of 1924.

WHEAT: Distribution of the Argentine crops 1923-24 to 1925-26.

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Carryover January 1	583	10,163	a/ (15,000)
Production	247,307	191,138	235,157
Total available for all purposes	248,390	201,301	250,157
Food Requirements	47,399	47,399	a/ (47,399)
Seed	20,576	23,148	a/ (23,148)
Total Requirement	67,976	70,547	a/ (70,547)
Available for export and carryover	180,414	130,754	180,157
Exports:			
January 1 to October 31 ...	160,000	a/ 104,000	
November 1 to December 31	10,251	a/ (12,000)	
Stocks on hand December 31....	10,163	a/ (15,000)	

Compiled or computed from publications of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Economy.
a/ Rough preliminary estimates.

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WORLD RICE PROSPECTS

Present indications, based on incomplete reports on area and production and recent weather conditions, point to a world rice crop, exclusive of China, about equal to or possibly slightly larger than that of last year. It is impossible, however, to make a definite forecast until the first estimate of production is received from India as this country produces approximately 50 per cent of the world rice crop exclusive of China.

The area in 12 countries reporting for the whole or part of their crop for 1925 is estimated at 103,042,000 acres compared with 102,297,000 in 1924 or an increase of 0.7 per cent. These figures comprise roughly about four-fifths of the world's rice area, excluding China. Production estimates for 9 countries which last year produced 28 per cent of the world's estimated total, exclusive of China, give a total of 18,256,000 short tons compared with 17,884,000 in 1924 or an increase of 2 per cent.

WORLD RICE PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

The rice area of India is estimated, according to the first report, to be slightly in advance of last year. Early weather reports from some regions were unfavorable but later statements indicate improved conditions. The first production estimate for India will be available in about a month. A cable just received from the International Institute of Agriculture indicates a 6 per cent decrease in production in Java and Madura compared with last year, probably due to the unusually dry season. However, there has been an increase of 2 per cent compared with the five preceding years. Earlier reports had indicated an increase in the 1925 crop. Although the area under rice in Siam up to August in the seven exporting circles is practically the same as in 1924, the paddy crop had been materially improved by increased rains during the latter part of August. It is reported from Taiwan (Formosa) that at the beginning of September the second crop of rice was coming on nicely. In Egypt harvesting began early in October and a good yield is expected.

RICE: Area and production in countries reported to Nov. 18, 1925

Country	Area 1924	Area 1925	Production 1924	Production 1925
	Acres	Acres	Short tons	Short tons
United States	892,000	998,000	471,611	a/ 497,361
Bulgaria	9,700	12,600	6,619	6,458
Italy	339,763	346,000	402,068	421,873
Ceylon	803,100	800,000	288,000	260,000
Egypt b/	231,100	91,100	193,018	---
India c/	73,144,000	74,334,000	---	---
Indo-China:				
Annam	2,224,000	2,285,800	748,484	586,744
Cambodia d/	19,800	17,300	10,954	6,463
Tonking e/	1,210,800	1,136,700	427,318	430,040
Japan	7,701,109	7,737,000	8,980,356	9,659,493
Chosen (Korea)	3,861,600	3,663,400	2,081,280	2,387,826
Taiwan (Formosa) e/	580,400	595,100	468,112	434,121
Java and Madura	f/ 8,580,000	f/ 8,322,000	3,805,560	3,565,940
Siam g/	2,699,348	2,703,389	---	---
Total countries reporting for both periods h/	102,297,000	103,042,000	17,884,000	18,256,000
Percentage increase		0.7		2
Estimated world total exclusive of China			62,800,000	

a/ Estimate based on October condition. b/ Estimate for summer or main crop. c/ First estimate. d/ Dry season crop. e/ Crop for first six months. f/ Rice land harvested and growing up to August 30. g/ Area under rice up to August 30, 1924 and 1925 in 7 principal exporting circles. Total area harvest last year in these circles 3,524,974 acres. h/ Total of all countries for area and all except for India, Egypt and Siam for production.

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SMYRNA RAISIN CROP SHOWS SLIGHT INCREASE

The Smyrna raisin crop estimated the latter part of September by the Agricultural Department at Smyrna, at approximately 71,000,000 pounds as compared with the crop of 115,000,000 produced last year, according to Consul Samuel W. Honaker, Smyrna, has not been changed by later reports. The crop was officially estimated early in September at 66,000,000 pounds, the estimate now standing being a revision upward.

Smyrna raisin prices broke sharply the latter part of October, because of the very light demand prevailing, according to cabled information received in the Department of Agriculture, through the Department of Commerce, from Trade Commissioner Hynes at Rome. Generally pessimistic reports eminating from the raisin producing districts resulted in a brisk demand for certain grades of raisins during September, but the firm tendency of the market could not be maintained. Considerable apprehension is now felt that sales to Germany will be adversely affected by the increased duties on imports of raisins.

Exports of Smyrna raisins from the first of the season to November 1, according to unofficial estimates, amounted to approximately 30,000,000 pounds, compared with exports of 65,000,000 pounds for the corresponding period last season. Exports for the period to the United Kingdom amounted to about 6,750,000 pounds and to the Continent about 22,500,000, compared with shipments of 22,500,000 and 40,000,000 pounds, respectively, last year.

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SPANISH RAISIN PRICES LOWER

Internal prices of Spanish raisins declined approximately 25 per cent during October, with a resultant stimulation of export sales, according to Trade Commissioner Hynes. There has been no change from earlier estimates of the Spanish raisin crop. Last reports received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Brady, Malaga placed the crop in that region at 12,000 to 16,000 short tons. The Valencia crop has previously been estimated at 16,000 to 17,000 short tons. The Malaga crop last year amounted to 14,000 tons, and that in the Valencia district to 13,440 tons. Mr. Hynes reports Valencia exports of raisins for the season to November 1, of approximately 9,000 tons, or slightly below last year's exports for the same period.

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INCREASE IN LATVIAN BUTTER EXPORTS

Exports of butter from Latvia in the first nine months of 1925 have amounted to about 11,500,000 pounds as compared with about 5,900,000 pounds and 5,600,000 pounds in the same months of 1924 and 1923 respectively. A further exportation of about 3,000,000 pounds was expected for the last three months of the year. This would bring the total for 1925 to 14,500,000 pounds valued at more than $6,000,000.

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LARGER 1925 WORLD HEMP CROP

In addition to reports indicating a 1925 world hemp crop greater than that of 1924, outside of Russia, reports for that country continue to indicate increased production. Russia is supposed to have accounted for three-fourths of the world's hemp area for last year. Detailed estimates of acreage and production for countries reporting are given below.

Reports on the quality of the world crop are less favorable. Wigglesworth and Company in their annual report on the Italian hemp crop state that early reports of an excellent quality have not been realized owing to the large area affected by hail and wind damage. The fiber is better grown, stronger and longer than last year but there is little spinning hemp. Wigglesworth states that there is a larger amount of "stick" in the good marks than is usually permissible. Bologna hemp in general is not nearly so fine as last year nor is the color so good, although the fiber is strong. Ferrara and Veneto hemps compare better with last year than the Bologna. In Naples the quality is said to be far below the previous crop, containing a great variety of fiber both coarse and fine. It is also shorter. The color of the first crop is not bad but the seed hemp is badly discolored due to heavy rains at the time it was being prepared. No definite statement is available as to the quality of the Russian fiber. Hungarian hemp, at the beginning of harvest, was reported as fine and of good quality.

HEMP: Total acreage and fiber production

Country	Area		Production	
	1924	1925 Preliminary	1924	1925 Preliminary
	Acres	Acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Italy	173,500	271,800	163,140	257,940
Poland	106,300	106,800	49,190	61,729
Czechoslovakia	28,900	28,800	17,570	19,320
Bulgaria	8,800	10,600	4,750	3,990
United States	a/ 2,150	7,000	1,760	5,200
French Morocco	2,000	4,900	1,760	3,530
Total 6 countries	321,650	429,900	238,170	351,709
Rumania	77,900	88,800		
Yugoslavia	61,900	86,800		
Germany	9,000	8,100		
Total, 9 countries	470,450	613,600		

a/ Excludes 20 acres in Kentucky.

INCREASED WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION

The 1925-26 flaxseed crop in 11 countries including Argentina, the United States and Canada, amounts to 113,650,000 bushels compared with 91,086,000 bushels for the same countries last year according to preliminary estimates and forecasts. Russia, the only important producer not reported for this year, is expected to have a crop equal to or larger than 1924.

As now estimated, this year's Argentine crop will be the largest in at least the last 13 years, although the indicated yield per acre, 12.5 bushels on the basis of the present estimate, is lower than the 12.6 bushels realized in 1916 and 1920. Harvesting, however, will not be general in Argentina for more than a month yet, and there is a chance for improvement or deterioration before the outturn is definitely determined. The weather was favorable to flax production through November 17.

The November flaxseed production estimates for the United States and Canada indicate slightly smaller crops than were expected in October. The November estimate for the United States is 22,332,000 bushels compared with the October estimate of 23,223,000 and a 1924 production of 30,173,000 bushels. The latest report from Canada predicts a yield of 9,354,000 bushels compared with the earlier estimate of 9,453,000 and a 1924 production of 9,695,000 bushels. The reduction was probably due to cold, wet weather at the end of September which hindered harvesting.

Conditions in Europe are generally favorable. The Latvian crop aided by favorable weather has improved and is better than was originally supposed. Esthonia too reported improved weather. The regular supply is due in November.

The first official estimate of acreage of the flax crop of India, which will be harvested from January to April, is expected in December. The Indian crop harvested early in 1925 was 21,640,000 bushels.

New estimates received together with revisions of figures published in the issue of October 26 are summarized below.

FLAXSEED: Estimated production for countries reported.

Country	1923	1924	1925
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Countries previously reported and unchanged a/	1,318	1,742	1,898
Argentina	58,005	45,084	75,000
Canada (revised)	7,140	9,695	9,354
United States (revised)	17,060	30,173	22,332
Lithuania (revised)	1,056	1,332	1,806
Poland	2,338	2,240	2,307
Belgium	413	464	461
Czechoslovakia	362	356	492
Total, 11 countries	87,692	91,086	113,650

a/ Includes Netherlands, Latvia, Italy and Bulgaria. See Foreign Crops and Markets, October 26, page 637 for details.
Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE SITUATION

Reports from Spain, the most important olive producing country, indicate a promising crop for this year, according to Consul France Henry of Barcelona. This report is borne out by the report of the International Institute for October. This refers to the varieties used for oil which constitute the bulk of the Spanish crop. The small percentage composed of the two varieties used for curing which was picked the end of September was not large nor of excellent quality according to Consul Burdett. The 1925 crop of Queen olives is said to be small, about equal to that of last year. On the other hand the manzinilla crop is said to be so large that the entire crop cannot be cured and is being left to ripen on the trees for oil.

SPAIN: Area and yield of olives and olive oil

Year	Acreage	Production		
		Olives (total)	Olives for oil	Olive Oil
	Acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1906-07..	3,324,964	1,572,652	1,509,675	294,678
1907-08..	3,343,788	3,545,794	3,332,870	675,524
1908-09..	3,429,098	1,824,786	1,737,123	334,856
1909-10..	3,445,736	3,082,678	2,937,068	528,602
1910-11..	3,499,280	1,377,034	1,334,005	239,218
1911-12..	3,567,241	4,893,146	4,682,224	929,862
1912-13..	3,577,167	783,362	766,340	138,892
1913-14..	3,590,130	3,277,964	3,119,047	585,150
1914-15..	3,618,885	2,604,582	2,518,559	458,038
1915-16..	3,661,973	3,908,506	3,808,306	718,938
1916-17..	3,674,829	2,527,792	2,447,444	456,606
1917-18..	3,717,104	4,867,096	4,739,700	943,210
1918-19..	3,852,894	3,094,886	2,989,565	562,618
1919-20..	3,884,234	3,997,160	3,883,124	741,614
1920-21..	3,882,715	3,664,892	3,595,243	698,778
1921-22..	3,987,543	3,357,812	3,284,005	608,580
1922-23..	3,986,231	3,394,094	3,322,555	637,380
1923-24..	4,013,528	3,556,798	3,481,710	658,864
1924-25..	4,288,000	3,846,542		738,958

Junta Consultiva Agronomica. Estadistica de la Produccion Olivarira.
1924 Production - Consul Henry's Report, June 18, 1925, No. 23575.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE SITUATION, CONT'D.

Italy, Greece and France have less favorable reports. Olive production in Italy, the second largest producer, is expected to be less than average, according to the International Institute. The average production for 1914-23 was 1,326,200 short tons. This was surpassed in 1924 when 1,494,800 short tons were produced. Lack of rain and attacks of weevil have resulted in olives falling. This is borne out by the report of Consul R. Boernstein of Rome which speaks of persistent drought which affected the olive crop. A report from Consul J. B. Jackson of Leghorn states that the weather in Tuscany, one of the important olive producing regions of Italy was favorable up to October. He states, however, that in some of the provinces of the district the yield will be of inferior quality due to olive scale.

ITALY: Area and yield of olives and olive oil.

Year	Acreage	Production	
		Olives for oil	Olive oil
	Acres	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1909		3,315,454	507,048
1910	5,753,476	2,071,838	278,488
1911		2,982,648	479,924
1912	5,714,435	1,344,144	189,806
1913	5,661,308	2,153,894	345,138
1914		2,376,553	353,459
1915	5,704,056	2,051,380	299,955
1916	5,703,010	2,848,784	408,539
1917	5,653,265	2,762,144	419,040
1918	5,670,204	3,801,612	572,538
1919	5,666,968	1,777,128	226,063
1920	5,663,255	2,689,612	403,982
1921	5,659,084	2,041,680	319,976
1922 (a)	5,708,504	3,479,962	557,927
1923 (a)	5,703,257	2,517,654	391,896
1924 (a)	5,643,500	3,086,480	456,350
1925 (a)	5,634,100		

Notizie Periodiche di Statistica Agraria 1909-1923.
I.I June 1925 area 1924-25.
I.I February 1925, production 1924.
a/ Includes new boundaries.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE SITUATION, CONT'D.

Olive oil production in Greece, the next to Spain and Italy in importance, is estimated at some 99 to 113 million pounds or 13 to 15 million gallons, according to a report from Consul Arthur Garrels at Athens, based on statements from official sources and leading merchants. Production in 1924 was reported as 289 million pounds or 39 million gallons by the same consul quoting official sources. He states that 80 per cent of this year's product will probably contain from 4 to 12 per cent acidity and 20 per cent from 1 to 3 per cent acidity. The total olive crop is estimated at about 332 thousand short tons compared with 722,460 short tons last year. He estimates that since about 14 pounds of olives produce about 3 pounds of oil apparently 282 thousand short tons of olives are to be used for oil, leaving a balance of 50 thousand short tons of olives for local consumption. The exportation of olive oil from Greece is at present prohibited. Local consumption of olive oil, he says, is estimated to be from 155 to 169 million pounds or 21 to 23 million gallons. The 1925 crop, therefore, will hardly meet home needs.

The oil production of France as reported by the International Institute is below even the small crop of 1924, amounting to 15,000,000 pounds (2,000,000 gallons) compared with last year's production of 18,000,000 pounds (2,400,000 gallons). This reduction is due to the unfavorable weather during the growing season. In the principle olive growing department (Alps Maritimes, Var, Bouches-du-Rhone, Vaucluse, Corse etc.) the crop is distinctly below average. Only in Gard where table varieties are grown, is a good harvest expected.

In Algeria the yield will be generally satisfactory. Rainy weather has favored the growth of the fruit. The estimate of oil production for Tunis is reported as 63,930,000 pounds (8,524,000 gallons) against 48,500,000 pounds (6,467,000 gallons) in 1924 and a 1919-23 average of 59,745,000 pounds (7,966,000 gallons), according to Consul Leland Smith. First estimates were unfavorable due to lateness of the rains. The cool summer helped greatly and growers now state that with early and important rains the crop will be a bumper one. At any rate, better than average production is assured and the quality should be excellent.

Conditions in Greater Lebanon and French Morocco were satisfactory while in Palestine inadequate rainfall has affected the crop which is generally below average and in some localities almost a complete failure, according to the Institute.

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INCREASE IN EUROPEAN HOG PRODUCTION INDICATED

As a result of continued high prices for hogs and the materially lower prices prevailing on feeds, price relationships between hogs and hog feeds in European countries have worked around to a point where hog raising is again a profitable business. Generally good feed crops are reported for practically all important hog producing areas. With these conditions prevailing, a general expansion in the industry now seems certain to get under way during 1926. It is hardly likely, however, that the tendency toward increased production will be reflected in materially larger marketings of hogs, until the latter part of the year.

The situation in Germany, the largest producer, is particularly favorable, from a price standpoint, to an expansion in hog raising. Medium weight hogs at Berlin averaged $18.80 per 100 pounds during October, compared with $17.60 in October last year. Prices of potatoes and of feeding barley, which form the basis for hog production, were on the other hand, about 40 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively,,below the prices prevailing a year earlier. The high level of hog prices in Germany is strikingly indicated by the fact that in October medium weight hogs at Berlin sold at the same price quoted for an equal weight of American lard at Hamburg. German marketing of hogs this fall has been somewhat heavier than last year, but largely, it appears, because of the early harvest and the high prices prevailing. Hog production seems to have been no more than stable, or possibly slightly decreased since April of this year.

In Denmark prices of hogs probably are not quite so profitable to farmers as those prevailing in Germany, because of the appreciation in Danish exchange. At the end of October, however, Danish farmers were receiving about 5 per cent more for their hogs than a year ago, with Danish bacon bringing 10 to 15 per cent more in the British market. Production is clearly profitable with the lower feed prices prevailing, and it is to be expected that Danish exports will be increased during 1926. The upward tendency in European production will probably be reflected in increased Danish marketings, even before an increase is apparent in other Continental countries, because of the commercial character of Danish production.

The same relatively favorable conditions also prevail in Great Britain, although the supply of English grown feeds this season is not particularly large. There is some question, however, whether British production will recover the ground lost during the latter part of 1924 and in 1925, as the June 1925 census figures indicated a 30 per cent decrease in the number of sows kept for breeding. Irish marketings of hogs at the present time are much below those of a year ago. Irish production is quickly responsive to favorable or adverse conditions, however, and 1926 will undoubtedly witness a considerable recovery.

With prices of fodder grains relatively cheap in other important European hog producing areas, noticeably Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, it is to be expected that these countries will also increase hog production during 1926. Poland in particular is likely to prove an important competitor to the United States. Polish hogs and pork have been marketed in large quantities in Austria and Germany in the past twelve months or more.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price

Country and Item	Unit	Sept. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1924	Sept. 1925	Oct. 1925
United Kingdom:						
Production -						
Fat pigs at representative English markets	Thousands			58	57	59
Pigs bought for curing in Ireland	"	a/ 118	a/ 132	125	84	92
Supplies of Brit. & Irish pork at London Central Markets	Thousand pounds			5,602	2,493	2,354
Trade -						
Imports -						
Ham and bacon	"	50,488	47,726	72,519	76,436	78,624
Lard	"	12,197	13,410	20,362	15,617	16,671
Exports -						
Bacon, hams & shoulders from U.S. to U. K.	"	22,312	18,471	27,147	22,298	
Lard from U. S. to U. K.	"	11,368	9,688	19,521	13,951	
Stocks -						
Hams, bacon & shoulders Liverpool end of month	Thousand boxes			6	8	6
Lard, refined, Liverpool, end of month	Thousand pounds			5,331	12,627 ~~13~~	9,97 ~~9~~
Prices at Liverpool -	Dollars per 100 lbs.					
Wiltshire sides (Amer.)				b/	b/	c/ 23.89
Wiltshire sides (Can.)	"	15.69	14.87	d/22.03	e/26.82	25.26
Wiltshire sides (Dan.)	"	16.70	15.50	24.59	29.92	29.13
Lard, Prime Steam Western	"	12.50	12.50	18.05	19.41	18.06
Denmark:						
Production -						
Pigs killed in export slaughter houses	Thousands	a/ 196	a/ 240	342		
Trade -						
Exports of bacon	Thousand pounds	f/21,896	f/24,929	33,172	36,673	

a/ 1911 - 1914 average. b/ Not officially quoted. c/ Last two weeks. d/ First two weeks. e/ Average 2nd & 3rd weeks. f/ 1913.

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price, cont'd.

Country and Item	Unit	Sept. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1909-13 Average	Oct. 1924	Sept. 1925	Oct. 1925
Germany:						
Production -						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities	Thousands	308	325	218	227	
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers	"	357	379	244	275	
Trade -						
Imports -	Thousand pounds					
Bacon	pounds	296	282	6,049	2,629	
Lard	"	17,082	18,871	25,869	22,637	
Exports -						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S. a/	"	1,391	926	8,170	2,559	
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands from U. S.	"	17,004	14,892	24,733	28,682	
Prices -	Dollars per 100 lbs.					
Lard, Hamburg				19.00	20.35	18.83
Margarine, Berlin	"			13.29	13.94	13.94
Hogs, live weight, Berlin	"	12.37	12.27	17.60	19.64	18.83
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin	"	.33	.31	.52	.32	b/ .30
Barley, feeding, Leipzig	"	1.73	1.70	2.58	2.09	b/ 2.02
United States:						
Production -						
Inspected slaughter	Thousands	1,905	2,421	3,498	2,598	
Trade -						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders	Thousand pounds	30,317	25,161	45,365	32,900	
Exports of lard	"	37,503	33,825	60,813	60,646	
Stocks -						
Lard in cold storage end of month	"	c/ 83,755	c/ 46,838	31,706	71,626	d/ 36,640
Prices -	Dollars per 100 lbs.					
Hogs, Chicago		8.15	7.93	9.91	12.52	11.31
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	11.24	11.20	18.05	18.95	18.75

a/ Includes Cumberland sides. b/ First three weeks. c/ 1919-1923 average.
d/ Preliminary.

HEAVY OCTOBER COTTON EXPORTS

Exports of cotton excluding linters from the United States for the month of October amounted to 1,450,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight as compared with 984,000 bales in October 1924. This is the largest quantity of cotton exported in any one month since February 1925. Exports of linters amounted to 7,912 bales as compared with 4,421 bales in the same month last year.

In October 1925 the United Kingdom was the leading country of destination for cotton exports but was closely followed by Germany. For the season to date more cotton has been exported to Germany than to the United Kingdom. Next to these two leading countries, Japan was the best customer for American cotton both in October and for the season, France and Italy ranking fourth and fifth respectively in order of importance as destinations of cotton exports.

Total exports for the first four months of the present cotton year, July 1 to October 31, amounted to 2,770,000 bales as compared with 2,263,000 bales during the corresponding period of the 1924-25 season and 2,981,000 bales in the first four months of 1913-14. Exports of American cotton to Germany during the four months period amounted to 769,000 bales as compared with 449,000 bales during the corresponding three months of 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 709,000 bales compared with 719,000 bales the year before and Japan 322,000 bales as compared with 194,000 bales.

There reported to be on hand in Liverpool and Manchester on October 30 a total of 432,000 running bales of cotton of which 225,000 bales were American. Liverpool and Manchester stocks for the corresponding date in 1924 were 381,000 bales, of which 201,000 bales were American. Stocks in Bremen on October 31 amounted to 201,000 running bales of which 198,000 bales were American as compared with 71,000 running bales on October 31, 1924 of which 69,000 bales consisted of American cotton.

Stocks on hand in consuming establishments in the United States on October 31 amounted to 1,216,000 running bales of lint and 83,000 bales of linters as compared with 733,400 bales of lint and 74,300 bales of linters on October 31, 1924. Stocks in public storage and at compressers in the United States on October 31 this year totaled 4,499,400 bales of lint and 28,700 bales of linters as compared with 4,226,400 bales of lint and 44,000 bales of linters on October 31, 1924.

COTTON (UNMANUFACTURED): Exports from the United States by countries, July-October, 1924 and 1925
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	4 months, July-Oct. 1924	4 months July-Oct. 1925	October 1924	October 1925	October 1925 Long staple	October 1925 Short staple
Long and short staple	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom........	716,807	705,605	296,649	439,117	124,785	314,332
Germany..............	435,806	764,662	193,487	357,202	46,609	310,593
France...............	295,291	292,923	108,453	170,664	52,537	118,127
Italy................	204,765	198,546	97,583	100,138	11,946	88,192
Russia in Europe......	118,742	141,755	28,973	36,333	0	36,333
Spain................	80,606	106,745	30,517	52,277	3,750	48,527
Belgium..............	66,170	51,448	29,122	25,177	3,962	21,215
Netherlands..........	26,526	48,189	12,198	24,974	4,120	20,854
Sweden...............	20,736	20,250	9,000	10,141	2,190	7,951
Other Europe..........	22,463	40,115	5,703	13,984	521	13,463
Total Europe.....	1,987,912	2,370,238	811,685	1,230,007	250,420	979,587
Japan................	194,414	322,182	140,253	187,105	3,039	184,066
Canada...............	43,903	53,634	23,028	27,683	7,173	20,510
China................	8,432	6,204	5,768	4,790	0	4,790
Other countries.......	4,790	914	3,456	719	122	597
Total exports....	2,239,451	2,753,172	984,190	1,450,304	260,754	1189,550
Total imports a/	40,490 b/	35,893	18,970			
Total re-exports. a/..	2,803 b/	3,698	1,005			
Net exports..........	2,201,764	2,713,581	966,225			
Linters						
Germany..............	12,716	4,281	766	1,699		
France...............	5,079	3,616	856	2,104		
United Kingdom........	1,806	3,741	893	1,666		
Other Europe..........	2,868	3,092	1,064	1,646		
Total Europe.....	22,469	14,730	3,579	7,115		
Canada...............	1,463	1,986	817	730		
Other countries.......	42	133	25	67		
Total exports....	23,974	16,849	4,421	7,912		

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.
b/ Three months, July-September.

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HEMP-GROWING EXPERIMENTS IN PANAMA

A large consignment of abaca (manila hemp) plants has been received at Panama City from the Philippine Islands and will be planted for experimental purposes in the Province of Bocas del Toro, reports Vice Consul Myers at Panama City.

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SUGAR BEETS: Area and production 1924 and 1925.

County	1924	1925	Decrease from 1924	Increase over 1924
AREA	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Per cent
Total 9 countries...	2,290,022	1,896,093	17.2	
Canada..............	36,080	37,718		4.5
England.............	22,400	54,700		144.2
Denmark.............	95,487	92,166	3.5	
Italy...............	306,404	123,600	59.7	
Germany.............	a/ 869,006	a/ 906,274		4.3
Czechoslovakia......	747,673	759,704		1.6
Hungary.............	167,904	163,469	2.6	
Yugoslavia..........	119,241	82,100	31.1	
Rumania.............	132,722	158,900		19.7
Poland..............	347,932	424,024		21.9
Russia..............	852,500	1,191,000		39.7
Total above countries	5,987,371	5,889,748	1.6	
World total b/......	6,033,471			
PRODUCTION	Short tons	Short tons	Per cent	Per cent
Total 4 countries c/	7,437,512	10,309,095		38.6
Canada..............	334,000	347,000		3.9
United States.......	7,513,000	6,657,000	13.5	
Belgium.............	2,743,723	2,396,000	12.7	
Italy...............	4,101,548	1,929,000	53.0	
Germany.............	11,316,858	10,986,000	2.9	
Czechoslovakia......	9,231,149	9,268,000		.4
Hungary.............	1,404,554	1,681,000		19.7
Poland..............	2,957,821	3,866,000		30.7
Finland.............	6,175	18,000		191.5
Bulgaria............	291,448	d/		
Total 14 countries..	47,337,788	47,457,095		.3
World total b/......	60,071,721			

a/ Acreage for sugar factories only.
b/ Exclusive of acreage and production in a few minor producing countries for which no official statistics are available.
c/ Includes Sweden, Netherlands, Switzerland and Russia. The increase over last year in these countries is mostly accounted for by Russia which shows an increase of 74 per cent over last year's crop.
d/ No sugar beets for the production of sugar were grown in Bulgaria this year.

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26

Country	Estimates as reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture a/ 1924-25	Estimates as reported to the U.S. Department of Agriculture a/ 1925-26 preliminary	Licht's September 30 estimates b/ 1924-25	Licht's September 30 estimates b/ 1925-26 preliminary	Mikusch's October estimates 1924-25	Mikusch's October estimates 1925-26 revised
BEET SUGAR	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
United States c/	1,172,000	927,725				
Europe:						
Sweden	148,693	204,000	148,820	198,000	149,000	198,000
Denmark	149,730	193,000	154,000	193,000	155,000	176,000
Belgium	434,851	396,850	441,036	419,000	441,000	440,000
Germany	1,740,046	d/1,692,000	1,736,876	b/1,852,000	1,742,000	1,808,000
Czechoslovakia	1,580,530	1,584,000	1,553,916	b/1,764,000	1,576,000	1,709,000
Hungary	222,864	243,000	223,055	b/ 243,000	226,000	237,000
Bulgaria	44,530	e/			49,000	0
Poland	c/ 605,502	c/ 619,832	545,478	b/ 584,000	540,000	584,000
Finland	666	2,000			1,000	2,000
Russia	454,759	947,991	505,267	1,047,000	545,000	1,190,000
Total above European countries	5,382,271	5,882,673	f/5,308,448	6,300,000	5,424,000	6,344,000
Total Europe	7,675,389		7,801,849	b/8,382,992	7,880,000	8,471,000
Est. world total beet sugar	8,894,194					
CANE SUGAR			Willet & Gray's November Estimates			
United States g/	88,483	226,614	88,482	229,600		
Spain	8,157	7,771	11,904	10,000		
Formosa	528,605	551,900	h/ 513,896	h/ 535,000		
Java	2,202,063	2,565,000	2,214,789	2,565,000		
Argentina	274,127	406,000	276,323	409,000		
Mauritius	247,698	227,000	251,675	231,000		
Union of South Africa	161,253	225,000	161,251	213,000		
Australia	468,327	556,830	487,962	560,000		
Total above cane sugar producing countries	3,978,713	4,763,165	4,006,282	4,752,600		
Est. total world cane sugar	17,256,565		17,361,550	17,715,320		

a/ Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture. b/ F. O. Licht states that he expects to adjust his estimates downward for Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy while estimates for Hungary, Poland and Holland are somewhat too low. c/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. d/ Estimate of the German Sugar Association. e/ It is reported that no sugar is being produced in Bulgaria this year. f/ Exclusive of Bulgaria which Licht does not report separately including it with all other European countries. g/ Louisiana only. h/ Formosa and Japan.

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AUSTRALIA: Frozen meat exports, seasons 1920-21 - 1924-25, monthly July 1924 - August 1925

Season taken as from July 1 to June 30, each year	Exports to the United Kingdom		
	Mutton	Lamb	Beef
	Carcases	Carcases	Carcases
Season 1920-21	602,714	657,326	1,042,814
1921-22	870,823	1,312,958	669,755
1922-23	1,855,944	2,715,837	698,050
1923024	121,597	992,860	458,001
1924-25	172,705	1,171,651	1,092,938
1924: July	900	2,886	190,254
August	19,688	11,571	101,852
September	48,520	45,658	135,026
October	29,778	194,015	78,805
November	23,744	417,012	21,213
December	18,731	347,904	49,508
1925: January	3,628	23,744	55,810
February	13,122	24,909	17,791
March	1,468	9,313	63,463
April	2,409	31,348	113,956
May	4,414	53,371	118,279
June	1,303	9,920	146,981
July	15	746	171,167
August	1,026	548	223,321
	Exports to ports other than the United Kingdom		
Season 1920-21	137,533	25,758	167,352
1921-22	30,674	30,611	87,322
1922-23	76,858	41,189	273,617
1923-24	39,695	27,790	288,523
1924-25	49,207	25,077	836,657
1924: July	9,302	2,045	145,331
August	993	1,475	49,161
September	1,567	2,044	64,340
October	11,787	3,656	114,387
November	1,852	2,240	91,305
December	2,119	1,678	32,135
1925: January	4,556	2,410	89,218
February	6,568	3,571	23,166
March	3,640	1,690	31,388
April	2,261	1,653	91,457
May	1,604	1,258	79,466
June	2,958	1,157	25,303
July	5,407	2,403	34,714
August	5,549	1,752	127,791

Pastoral Review, September 16, 1925, page 825.

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CANADA: Number of livestock, June 1923, 1924 and 1925

Livestock	June, 1923	June, 1924	June, 1925
	Number	Number	Number
Horses	3,530,641	3,588,788	3,554,941
Cattle, total	9,246,231	9,460,836	9,307,298
Milk cows	3,659,365	3,726,985	3,830,175
Sheep	2,753,860	2,864,743	2,755,566
Swine	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148

1925 - Dominion Report on Field Crops and Livestock October 24, 1925, 1923 and 192
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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TUNISIA: Number of livestock in 1914
1923, 1924.

Livestock	1914	1923	1924
	Number	Number	Number
Horses	35,000	72,433	71,497
Mules and Asses	110,000	198,177	154,949
Cattle	188,701	400,297	382,845
Sheep	641,944	1,451,412	1,378,833
Goats	394,465	777,387	797,246
Pigs	20,000	12,521	13,916
Camels	110,000	113,863	---

Consul Leland L. Smith - Tunis, Tunisia, October 17, 1925.

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GERMANY: Slaughterings at the 36 most important slaughter points
first 9 months 1922-25

Livestock	1922	1923	1924	1925
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle	524,000	374,000	505,000	577,000
Calves	723,000	561,000	844,000	937,000
Total	1,247,000	935,000	1,349,000	1,514,000
Sheep	560,000	359,000	526,000	780,000
Swine	1,317,000	959,000	1,934,000	2,358,000

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger October 12, 1925.

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GERMANY: Slaughtering by months January - September 1924 and 1925

Month	Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Swine	
	1924	1925	1924	1924	1924	1924	1924	1925
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
January........	52	66	65	88	42	91	178	230
February.......	51	61	73	90	41	76	193	242
March..........	54	69	92	117	48	74	187	292
April..........	56	60	112	125	51	71	211	297
May............	50	57	109	125	43	50	229	273
June...........	58	66	111	108	55	94	247	258
July...........	60	59	109	102	78	99	242	239
August.........	61	69	89	94	82	112	222	252
September......	63	70	84	88	86	113	225	275
Total 9 months:	505	577	844	937	526	780	1,934	2,358

Deutscher Reichsanzeiger October 12, 1925.

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NEW ZEALAND: Final 1925 livestock figures compared with final figures for years 1922-24

Livestock	1922	1923	1924	1925 Final a/
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Horses...............	332,105	330,818	330,430	326,830
Cattle, total........	3,323,223	3,480,694	3,563,497	3,503,744
Dairy cows...........	1,137,055	1,248,643	1,312,589	---
Sheep (including lambs as of April 30)...............	22,222,259	23,081,439	23,775,776	24,547,955
Pigs.................	384,333	400,889	414,271	440,115
Goats................ b/	5,904	b/ 4,338	b/ 5,579	
c/	11,576	c/ 12,733	c/ 12,617	

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September 1925, page 42.
a/ Preliminary figures: Horses 315,751; cattle 3,500,832; sheep (including lambs) as of April 30, 24,002,742; pigs 438,471. b/ Angora goats.
c/ Other goats.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 14, 1924 and 1925
PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1 -November 14, 1924 and 1925

Commodity	July 1 - Nov. 15, 1924	July 1 - Nov. 14, 1925 a/	Week ending Oct. 24 1925	Oct. 31 1925	Nov. 7 1925	Nov. 14 1925
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat	113,890	29,971	b/ 265	b/1,031	b/ 821	b/ 866
Wheat flour	c/ 14,404	c/11,020	---	---	---	---
Rye	26,408	6,035	0	0	72	48
Corn	2,945	3,847	283	112	164	72
Oats	3,436	19,950	803	1,030	446	338
Barley	13,519	20,787	489	530	1,218	166
	Jan. 1 - Nov. 15, 1924	Jan. 1 - Nov. 14 1925a/				
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides	291,683	223,434	2,489	2,386	2,084	3,500
Bacon, including Cumberland sides	293,329	179,700	3,814	4,079	3,500	4,320
Lard	834,543	596,719	8,488	9,140	9,143	9,163
Pickled pork	25,674	23,454	438	487	421	295

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Revised to September 30, including exports from all ports.
b/ Including wheat flour via Pacific ports.
c/ July 1-September 30, in terms of bushels of wheat.

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APPLES: Exports of American and Canadian Apples.

	Week ending Nov. 7, 1925		Total shipments to: Nov. 7, 1924		Total shipments to Nov. 7, 1925	
	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels	Boxes	Barrels
Liverpool	82,463	54,850	442,216	454,932	389,778	544,732
London	103,546	25,351	466,723	216,928	271,373	165,988
Glasgow	53,378	16,804	311,879	208,638	300,741	253,632
Manchester	---	10,342	53,721	108,638	25,976	104,750
Southampton	32,254	11,643	149,553	60,079	121,723	64,749
Other British ports	3,011	6,681	61,957	79,392	46,308	68,477
Total Great Britain	274,562	125,771	1,486,049	1,128,654	1,155,899	1,202,328
Scandinavia	4,516	7,438	125,940	47,833	123,943	69,729
Other ports	109,453	182	321,882	71,655	442,601	66,026
Grand total	388,531	133,391	1,933,871	1,248,195	1,722,443	1,338,083

Statistics are compiled from reports received from the International Apple Shippers Association.

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Prices of American Apples in British Markets, Wednesday, November 18, and Friday November 13, and week ending November 22, 1924.

Variety and Grade	Origin	Market	Price: Wednesday Nov. 18, 1925	Friday Nov. 13, 1925	Wk. ending Nov. 22, 1924
			Per bbl.	Per bbl.	Per bbl.
Yorks, A-2 1/2..........	Virginia	Liverpool	6.30-6.78	6.30-6.78	a/ 5.36-6.98
A-2 1/4..........	"	"	6.30-6.78	6.18-6.54	
B-2 1/4..........	"	"	6.06	------	
Ben Davis, A-2 1/2.....	"	"	4.85-5.33	------	a/ 5.21-6.15
A-2 1/2.....	New York	"	-------	(F)4.48-4.85	a/ 6.39-6.63
A-2 1/4.....	Virginia	"	4.60-5.09	5.33-5.57	
A-2 1/4.....	New York	"	(F) 4.60-4.97	------	
B-2 1/4.....	" "	"	(F) 4.12-4.24	------	
Stayman Winesaps, A-2 1/4	Virginia	"	5.57-6.06	------	a/ 4.50-5.92
Winesap, A-2 1/2.......	"	"	5.94-6.30	------	------
A-2 1/4.......	"	"	-------	6.30	
Rhode Island Greening					
A-2 1/4.......	New York	"	-------	5.09	a/ 5.68-6.15
Yellow Newtowns, A-2 1/4	Virginia	"	11.15	5.09-6.66	-------
Ungraded 2 1/4..	New York	"	(F) 4.85-5.94	------	
Baldwins, A-2 1/2......	" "	"	(S) 3.63	------	
A-2 1/4......	" "	"	(F) 4.24-4.72	(F)4.36-4.85	a/ 5.44-6.86
A-2 1/4......	Maine	"	4.85-5.33	5.33-5.82	a/ 4.97-7.46
B-2 1/4......	"	"	-------	5.21	
Kieffer Pears, #1, 2 1/4"	New York	"	6.06-6.30	c/ 6.06-7.27	
			Per Box	Per Box	Per Box
Spitzenburg:					
Fancy, 163/175.......	Oregon.	"	3.39	3.39	b/ 2.84-3.55
Fancy, 188/smaller...	"	"	3.15	3.27	
Yellow Newtowns:					
Fancy, 163/175.......	"	"	4.12	3.64	b/ 2.49-3.43
Fancy, 188/smaller...	"	"	3.03-3.88	-----	
C grade, 163/175.....	"	"	-------	3.39-3.64	b/ 2.37-2.66
Delicious:					
Extra fancy, 163/175..	Washington	"	3.63-3.76	-----	b/ 2.90-3.61
Fancy, 163/175.......	"	"	3.63	-----	b/ 2.90-3.61
C grade, 163/176.....	"	"	3.39	-----	b/ 2.37-2.66
Winesap:					
Extra fancy, 163/175..	"	"	3.76	-----	------
Fancy, 163/175.......	"	"	3.51	-----	------
Rome Beauty					
Extra fancy, 150/over	"	"	3.27-3.51	-----	b/ 2.72-3.08
Fancy, 163/175.......	"	"	3.39	-----	b/ 2.72-3.08
Jonathans:					
Extra fancy, 163/175.	"	"	------	3.39	b/ 2.72-3.31
Fancy, 163/175.......	Idaho	"	------	(K)1.94-3.27	------

a/ All grades and sizes. b/ All sizes. c/ November 11 price. (F) Fruit in fair condition (K) Badly scalded. (S) Slack.

Quotations are on fruit in good condition unless otherwise indicated.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	November 6, 1925	November 13, 1925	November 20, 1925
	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.	Cents per lb.
New York, 92 score a/	50.00	49.88	52.00
Copenhagen, official quotation a/	44.76	43.85	44.67
Berlin, Ia quality a/			43.18 c/
London:			
Danish	47.18	46.52	47.15
Dutch, unsalted	45.23	45.23	45.64
Irish	44.80	b/	b/
Irish, unsalted	45.02	b/	b/
New Zealand	45.44	44.58	44.77
New Zealand, unsalted	45.67	b/	45.20
Australian	43.72	42.41	42.39
Australian, unsalted	43.72	42.41	42.17
Argentine, unsalted	36.79-40.25	37.22 - 38.09	34.60 - 37.20
Siberian	36.79-38.95	36.36 - 38.09	35.03 - 38.06
Canadian	b/	b/	
Canadian, unsalted	b/	b/	

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/Thursday price. b/No quotation.
c/First cabled report.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	Unite	Week ending Nov. 4, 1925	Nov. 11, 1925	Nov. 18, 1925
GERMANY				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	50,942	53,578	47,749
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	19.72	19.29	19.39
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	18.29	18.24	18.61
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	11,922	11,469	9,926
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	17,271	18,201	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshires	$ per 100 lbs.	22.93	23.15	24.23
Canadian "	"	23.80	24.02	25.32
Danish "	"	26.18	26.61	27.91
Imports, Great Britain: a/b/				
Mutton, frozen	Carcasses	54,033	27,876	
Lamb, "	"	99,046	103,569	
Beef, "	Quarters	25,974	16,920	
Beef, chilled	"	188,100	92,935	
DENMARK:				
Exports, of bacon a/c/	1000 lbs.	6,981	7,537	

a/Received through the Department of Commerce. b/Week ending Saturday following date indicated. c/Week ending Friday following date indicated.

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